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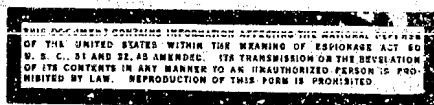
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#### NEW POWER PLANTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

#### MAJOR POWER PLANT IN PROGRESS -- Borba, No 191, 13 Aug 49

The first generator of the great thermoelectric power plant in Kostolac will be in operation by 29 November 1949. This generator will produce 35 percent more electric power than the entire Mali Kostolac thermoelectric power plant, which was put into operation 8 months ago. The Mali Kostolac plant supplies power to the Bor mine and to industrial enterprises in Kostolac and Smederevo.

The new Veliki Kostolac plant is progressing well despite delivery of poor materials or cancellation of contracts by Cominform countries. For example, Hungarian firms delivered a motor which had to be dismantled after 3 days because the ball bearings were made of untempered steel. Many of the machines formerly ordered in Cominform countries for this power plant are now being made in Yugoslav factories. Boilers and electrical equipment are already being installed.

The Veliki Kostolac power plant will produce 90,000 kilowatt-hours when completed next year, and about 200,000 kilowatt-hours when an addition to the plant, for which plans and materials have already been prepared, is finished. It will supply power for many industrial enterprises in Eastern Serbia, especially to Belgrade, Smederevo, Bor and the Bor mine, Svetozarevo, and Pozarevac. Its power will facilitate the development of the food-processing industry in the Stig and the Pomoravlje districts and the exploitation of the large deposits of coal in the Kostolac coal field. Thereafter, it will no longer be necessary to send hundreds of carloads of coal per day a distance of 100 or more kilometers to the power plant.

The Kostolac plant will be connected with the hydroelectric plants at Vlasina and Kolubara and with other hydro- and thermoelectric power plants in western Yugoslavia by a net of high-tension transmission lines.

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POWER PLANTS IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN -- Borba, No 195, 17 Aug 49

Of the 43 hydroelectric and 14 thermoelectric power plants begun under the Five-Year Plan, 20 will have a capacity of over 100 million kilowatt hours per year.

The plan for the production of electric power during the first half of the Five-Year Plan was surpassed by 25.3 percent, and 38.5 percent of the entire plan has been completed, although most of the largest power plants are scheduled to begin operation during the fourth and fifth years of the plan. Nine large and medium-sized power plants were put into operation during the first half of the plan, and nine more will be opened during 1949.

Of the large power plants already in operation, the hydroelectric power plant on Mariborski Otok (Maribor Island) will eventually be capable of an annual output of about 350 million kilowatt-hours. The plant at Vlasenica is the first hydroelectric power plant to have been built entirely in Yugoslavia by Yugoslav facilities.

Thus far, 800 kilometers of 110-volt high-tension transmission line have been built and put into operation, and another 500 kilometers will be in service this year. At the end of 1948, 1,200 kilometers of 35-volt transmission line had been put into operation, and 1,200 kilometers more will be added this year.

By 1951, the per capita output of electric power in Montenegro will be 60 times greater than in 1939, in Macedonia 13.8 times greater, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina 7 times greater.

The great hydroelectric power plants at Jablanica on the Neretva, one of the largest sources of power in Europe, will have a concrete dam 70 meters high, forming a reservoir with an area of 14 square kilometers and a capacity of about 320 million cubic meters. The hydraulic and electrical equipment will be deep underground. Several of the large generators there will have an annual capacity of over 900 million kilowatt-hours. Water from the reservoir will be used for irrigating fields of industrial plants, especially cotton, olives, and tobacco.

Not far from Jablanica, on the mountain river Rama, a tributary of the Neretva, the Rama hydroelectric power plant will be built. The Kovacevo Polje will be transformed by a dam into a reservoir containing over 150 million cubic meters of water. When completed, the plant will produce 700 million kilowatt-hours per year. The Rama and the Jablanica plants will be connected into a single system.

The largest dam in Yugoslavia is being built near Mavrovo in Macedonia. The Mavrovo Valley will become a reservoir containing over 357 million cubic meters of water with an area of over 316 square meters. The whole complex of Mavrovo power plants will have a capacity of 178,500 kilowatts and will generate an annual output of about 343 million kilowatt-hours. The water will operate the turbines and then flow into the Vardar, thus increasing the amount of water available for irrigating the Vardar Valley.

The system of hydroelectric power plants on the Vlasina River is almost as large as the Mavrovo, Jablanica, or Rama. The largest reservoir will have an area of 64 square kilometers. Three dams and several tunnels totaling about 16½ kilometers in length are being built. The power plants will have four generators capable of producing an annual total of 190 kilowatt-hours.

Large hydroelectric power plants are also being built at Zvornik on the Drina, Vinodol in Croatia, and Moste in Slovenia.

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The latest estimates by Yugoslav experts show that hydroelectric power plants totaling 12 million kilowatts, capable of an annual output of about 50 billion kilowatt-hours, could be accommodated by the various rivers of Yugoslavia.

#### MAJOR MONTENEGRIAN POWER PLANT -- Borba, No 191, 13 Aug 49

Work began late in 1947 on the Glava Zeta hydroelectric power plant in Montenegro, which is to be finished by the end of 1951. A dam which has already been built at the source of the Zeta will contain the water and direct it into a tunnel 800 meters long. From there it will fall on the turbines, located underground, and will then return to the Zeta River through a drainage canal. The tunnel is now being concreted, and the dam, the large machinery building, the reservoir below the turbines, and the drainage canals are being completed.

The project will not even be delayed, much less halted, by the refusal of the Hungarian government to deliver the turbines ordered for this plant. They will be built in Yugoslavia in the "Rade Koncar" Factory.

#### THERMOELECTRIC PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Rad. No 186, 6 Aug 49

Construction of a modern thermoelectric power plant, which will be 30 times more powerful than the present one, has been begun in the vicinity of Pljevlja. It will supply electrical energy to the mine at Suplja Stena, Grac, the mine at Pljevlja, and lighting to the city.

By 25 August concrete foundations will be finished and equipment installation will have begun. The plant will be put into operation on 1 December. The plant will be used only temporarily. Construction of a thermoelectric plant eight times more powerful than the one now under construction is planned.

#### NEW BOILER INCREASES POWER OUTPUT -- Rad. No 179, 29 Jul 49

Another large boiler has been installed in the power plant at Zenica on 29 July. It will increase the capacity of the power plant by over 30 percent.

The ventilators were built by the "Ventilator" Factory in Zagreb, the electric motors by "Rade Koncar," and the grate by the "Djuro Djakovic" Railroad-Car Factory in Slavonski Brod.

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